



Photo by Dave Green

McG calls for press shield

Senator wants complete press immunity

By Norman D. Sandler

Senator George McGovern (D-S.D.), in a speech Sunday night, called on Congress to approve an absolute shield law, which would give newsmen an unqualified immunity against forced disclosure of confidential sources.

In his first college appearance since last November's presidential election, McGovern spoke to a crowd of approximately 1700 at Brandeis University in Waltham.

In his prepared speech, McGovern came down hard on the Nixon Administration for attacks on the news media. He noted that, "freedom of the press is not just freedom for reporters, but freedom of the people."

The South Dakota senator conceded that the press should still be open to legitimate criticism, but added that the constructive criticism he advocates does not include attempts to silence the press or to "coerce those who inform people."

Nixon and the press

With hearings currently being held in both the House and the Senate on newsmen's rights and legislation protecting journalists and their sources, McGovern pointed out disputes between the current administration and the media.

He referred to that conflict as "a sustained effort that at times seems designed to insure that the press will print only the news that is fit for a campaign brochure."

McGovern charged that this offensive against the media by the President and the Executive Branch began with Vice President Agnew's Des Moines speech of 1969. In that speech, Agnew criticized the three television networks for their "instant analyses" which followed televised presidential addresses.

The effort continued, McGovern charged, with the attempts by the government to halt publication of the Pentagon Papers by issuing an order of prior restraint. He said that quashing the publication of the Papers was denying the American people important informa-

tion they deserved to have.

On the Pentagon Papers case, McGovern stated, "the truth is the property of the people, and it becomes stolen property only when it is concealed from the people."

The *New York Times* Pentagon Papers publication case is over, but the Senator claimed that the assault on the press by the Nixon administration has escalated. He added that the newest assault is three-fold, involving a cut in the free flow of information, government censorship, and threats to news organizations.

McGovern charged the Nixon administration with attempts to deprive the American public of information by "making reporters informants for the government." "Valuable sources have dried up [with the jailing of newsmen] and vital facts have been denied the people. And now there is less freedom in our free society."

Second, McGovern asserted, the government, through official "press blackouts" as well as more subtle forms of press censorship, has threatened to cut off information by denying the public access. He explained that through very infrequent presidential press conferences and evading direct questions from reporters, Mr. Nixon has not opened the working of government for examination by either the press or the public.

The last phase of the Nixon administration's offensive has been, in McGovern's words, "the government's attempts to cut off criticism [from the media] by punishing news organizations that report all of the news and comment honestly on it. . . . Unless such repression is stopped the outcome may be newspapers that are blank and airwaves silent on the greater issues."

With the disintegration of freedom of the press that McGovern predicted, he said the only solution to the problem is congressional "reaffirmation" of the First Amendment in the form of a privilege law for news-

men. McGovern is co-sponsoring a bill with Sen. Walter Mondale (D-Minn.), offering a shield - though he stated later that he also supports the bill offered by Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.).

The Cranston bill provides for an absolute immunity for newsmen from being compelled to testify before federal courts or grand juries, where there are confidential sources or information obtained from those sources involved.

P/F and the med schools

By Lee Giguere

(The question of whether to continue Freshman Pass-Fail indefinitely is slated to come before the Faculty at its April meeting, after being postponed from last year. Lee Giguere, who covered last year's debate for The Tech, will examine some of the issues surrounding pass-fail in the freshman year in a series of articles for The Tech. This is the third article in the series. -Editor)

The single issue over which Freshman Pass-Fail was debated last year - the need of pre-med

students for detailed information about their performance in ungraded freshman courses - may turn out to be a non-issue in this year's reconsideration of Pass-Fail by the Faculty.

Pass-Fail "certainly can't be endangering people" asserted Professor of Biology Bernard S. Gould, chairman of the Pre-Medical Advising Committee.

Pointing to an acceptance rate of 80 per cent, Gould argued that "in an overall way, what we have been doing is the wise thing." ("What we have been doing" is to allow students

who are applying to medical schools to request and get a "meaningful evaluation" in "terse and concrete" terms from their instructors.)

Serious problem

A member of the Freshman Pass-Fail Grading Committee, Professor of Nutrition and Food Science Emily Wick, however, had earlier told *The Tech* that the problem is "serious," although not involving a large absolute number of people. Noting that many students only get into one medical school, Wick said, "that's the kind of thing that makes you worry a bit."

"I'm worried about pre-meds who may not get in," Wick said, "there has to be some way for pre-meds to retrieve the recommendations they need." She felt it would be "irresponsible for MIT to get in a position where it can't comment when asked." But she said she thought "arrangements can be made."

Another faculty member who has "been involved in the question of the impact of Pass-Fail in professional school admissions," Professor of Physics Robert I. Hulsizer (also a member of the Freshman Pass-Fail Grading Committee) said the "only place" he saw any significant impact was in medicine, and "maybe law." Other professional schools, he said, "do not tend to look at freshman grades," but put "more emphasis on upper-

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Changes proposed for dining options

By James Moody

The Rate Review committee, charged with the responsibility of setting the housing and dining rates for next year, had made several suggestions, including a modification of dining options.

The committee's major task this year is to "fine tune" the rate structure that was set up by the first Rate Review committee last year. This system divides housing costs into two categories: house costs, which are charges unique to a given house and controllable by its residents, and system costs, which reflect an equal level of service to all, and are shared equally by all dormitory residents.

Examples of house costs are electricity, water, desk service, and house tax. System costs include heat, porter service, maintenance, and administrative expenses. A house's rent will be determined by adding to the house cost the system cost, times a differential representing differences in overall quality.

At this point, the committee has discussed at length next year's proposed budget, and where possible cuts can be made. The house cost/system cost structure has been reviewed, and heat has been transferred to a system cost, since the committee felt that all are entitled to an equal level of heat. All that remains to be done in the area of housing is to set actual numbers on the quality differential.

The committee has looked very closely this year at new

dining options. Presently, a student can buy 15 commons meals a week for \$660 per year, meal tickets at \$15 a week, individual meals at \$4.05 a day, *a la carte* meals, or nothing at all.

The most prominent proposal is to add a seven-day, 19-meal commons option and a club plan. A student on the club plan would be able to purchase meals at reduced rates, after paying an initial fee, which would replace the present dining hall fees.

Dean Kenneth Browning, representing the Committee, discussed these new commons options at a Baker House meeting last week. The three option plan (seven-day commons, five-day commons, or club plan) would most likely be instituted in Baker because, unlike MacGregor, the other West Campus dorm with a dining hall, Baker does not have kitchen facilities. Residents of Baker have also expressed a desire over the past year for a seven-day commons option. There is also concern over the long-term damage to Baker's physical plant and environmental surfaces caused by extensive cooking in rooms and in the halls.

At the meeting, Bakerites expressed concern that seven-day commons would interfere with the holding of frequent Saturday night house parties. However, half of those present and on commons voiced a desire for a seven-day option. Half of those on commons in Baker, 100 stu-

(Please turn to page 2)

UA discusses revival of Spring Weekend

By Gary Cuscino

The General Assembly of the UA has been discussing plans to revive the traditional Spring Weekend with possibilities of sponsoring a concert featuring nationally-known performers. The festivities, also known as Kaleidoscope, died out two years ago due to financial reasons.

In its attempts to bring projects of interest to the MIT community, the GA has discussed bringing performers such as the Grateful Dead or James Taylor for a Friday night concert in late April, possibly to be followed by several Saturday activities. In the past, such activities have included dances, movie series, trips to surrounding

amusement parks, kite flying contests, Oktoberfests, and any other legal pursuits that would insure the tool's enjoyment at least one weekend of the year.

Former groups and vocalists who have played at the concerts are the Jefferson Airplane, Stevie Wonder, the Beach Boys, Janis Joplin, Tom Rush, and Gordon Lightfoot. Spring Weekend, however, came to an abrupt halt two years ago when it was no longer financially feasible to hold such a broad extravaganza.

In order to make the weekend monetarily possible, suggestions have been made to continue without the Saturday activities. According to UAP Curtis Reeves, the typical cost of

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NOTES

* Work has started on the organizing of R/O week for next year. If you have any modifications, new ideas, or are interested in helping out, please leave your name at the F.A.C. office, room 7-103.

* Pot Luck Coffeehouse: Live entertainment every Friday and Saturday night, 8:30 pm to 12 m. Mezzanine Lounge of Student Center. Free coffee, cider and doughnuts. No Admission Charge!

The Student Center Committee presents The Midnight Movie Series, every Friday night at 12 in the Sala de Puerto Rico. Admission FREE! MIT or Wellesley ID required. This week: Midsummer Night's Dream - with Diana Rigg.

* A committee in the Student Center is looking into the possibility of purchasing new furniture for the lobby areas and function rooms of the building. If you have any interest or ideas concerning the furniture, or if you would be willing to talk to the committee, please leave your name at x3-7974 or x3-3913.

* The Office of the Dean for Student Affairs is now accepting applications from MIT graduate students for tutor positions in the Housemaster-Tutor program. Students should have at least one year of graduate work at MIT and have been a resident of one of the Institute Houses as an undergraduate or been a campus resident of another university as an undergraduate. Seniors who have lived on campus and who will be first year graduate students are also eligible. Qualified students who are interested may obtain more information from Alice Seelinger in Room 7-133.

* The Financial Aid Office staff notes that a number of current aid recipients have not filed applications for continuing assistance in 1973-74. This notice is to serve as a reminder that forms were due on January 19 and to inform students that applications received after March 15 may have to be considered for aid from loan sources only.

* Proposals for the Eforanta Summer Fellowships are now being solicited. Information about this unique opportunity is available in the Student Financial Aid Office. An early deadline requires submission as soon as possible.

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Changes proposed for dining options

(Continued from Page 1)
dents, would make a seven-day option feasible.

Those not on commons expressed disapproval over the compulsory club plan fee, even though this would eliminate the present dining hall fee. Browning pointed out, in conclusion, that the final decision regarding commons options would be left up to the house.

In other dining service matters, most of the house representatives on the committee want to see an end to the present dining hall fees, which are a

combination of a fee for the privilege of going off commons, a commons subsidy, and a charge for having a dining hall in the house. The committee would at least like to see this fee restructured and redefined. The group is also faced with deciding on an acceptable increase for the price of commons next year, in light of much higher food costs.

The committee hopes to have its final report ready for presentation to the Dormitory Council by the middle of March. Any suggestions or comments are always welcome.

UA discusses revival of Spring Weekend

(Continued from Page 1)
a concert by performers of such popularity is approximately \$15,000 plus additional expenses. Reeves suggested using Rockwell Cage, which seats over 3000, for the event. Tickets would be in the \$5 to \$8 range, which is competitive with prices throughout Boston. Ticket sales would be open to MIT students and their dates first, and if necessary, sales would then be open to other students in the area.

Although no Saturday plans are being projected this year, the day's events have always been an important and well-attended part of Spring Weekend in the past. In 1967 various rooms in the Student Center were arranged in an International

Theme - one room serving food and drink in the atmosphere of an authentic German Oktoberfest and the next filled with a bevy of Japanese go-go girls. The year 1969 was a sure bet when over \$50,000 worth of gambling devices in Boston's Hotel Bradford were rented for one night by a score of Tech tools eager to test the laws of probability. In 1970, Briggs Field was covered with a crowd of enthusiastic contestants in an official kite flying contest.

It must be emphasized, however, that plans for the Weekend this year are still uncertain and are dependent upon student interest for their development. Any suggestions or further ideas should be directed to Reeves or the UA office.

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Writer views rebel press

By Lee Giguere

William Worthy, black freelance writer and historian, berated the United States mass media for failing to point out the connections between United States imperialism at home and abroad, while speaking at a seminar sponsored by MIT's Community Fellows Program.

Worthy, whose credits include articles in *The Boston Globe* and *Esquire*, also commented on the black power movement. "The euphoria that a lot of people felt in 1966, 1967, 1968 and 1969," he said, "fell by the wayside" because of "weak organization" and "dreadful inefficiency."

The reporter's problem, Worthy began, is that not only are the people of the United States "unbelievably parochial," but also that they "don't know that they don't know." It is important, he said, "for every reporter to impart a sense of history to his readers." In fact, he tied the shortcomings of the black movement to a failure to

learn patience from history. "With a sense of history, many would not have burned themselves out," he explained. Worthy quoted Daniel Ellsberg's plea that America "retain a reserve of outrage," and added, "if you haven't the capacity to retain a reserve of outrage," you won't be able to last in the movement.

Worthy also underscored the danger of "going easier on your friends." A reporter "owes it to the reading public, to the movement, not to withhold information." He added "In this business of reporting, facts are sacred." In an aside, he praised Bertrand Russell, Jane Fonda and Linus Pauling for their decisions to champion unpopular causes even at "the pinnacle of fame." This, he said, "slogs over into the field of journalism. You don't find the really prominent people taking the kind of stand on the race issue that Bertrand Russell, Jane Fonda and Linus Pauling took on peace."

While members of the working press are rebelling, he asserted that "you have to use the term imperialist press when you talk about the mass media."

Speaking of "unsung heroes," he said, "I found in some of these mid-American communities, way off the beaten path, colleges I'd never heard of before, these remote newspapermen in a smaller town, or college faculty member in a smaller town, nearly pushing to the utmost limits without prematurely committing suicide — economic suicide or other kinds of suicide — to bring some sense of realism of reality to their readers, to their classes, to their students. And I was tremendously impressed by these unsung heroes, who got no credit — most people never even knew about them, they were valiant individuals."

In closing his talk, Worthy announced his aim, to start an "I.F. Stone type newsletter."

Urban Action opens new resource center

By Barb Moore

MIT Urban Action, after several months of "quiet activity," has reorganized as a Volunteer and Resource Center. It is operating under Marcia Jaffe, the new administrative assistant, and student chairman Scott Foster.

Besides acting as a clearing house for ongoing volunteer projects in the Cambridge-Boston area, the Urban Action center seeks to follow up on the "quality of the volunteer experience."

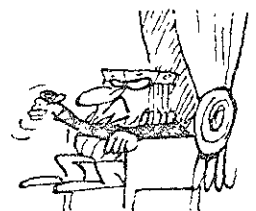
They want to know how the volunteers evaluate their own participation, and how it relates to their MIT life. Such opportunities to work with juvenile delinquents, senior citizens, and the handicapped are open to all students, as well as employees of the Institute. By combining the skills and experiences of both students and employees, the Urban Action group hopes to "bridge the gap" that exists within the Institute between these groups.

As well as placing people in volunteer positions, Urban

Action will conduct monthly workshops to share experiences and to create new ideas and skills for working together on group projects. The office will also serve as a meeting place and organizational area for student initiated projects.

The group would also like to see accomplishments achieved in any of the inter-related areas of transportation, tenant rights and environmental issues. A main goal of Urban Action is to get things done, ideally individual student group activities benefiting both the community and the inter-relations of the group.

Urban Action has all the information needed, and are interested in obtaining credit earning for participants. They hope to see concerned people of the MIT community uniting on more than an academic level.



Technical Notes

By Storm Kauffman

According to the AEC, nuclear power generating units planned and announced in 1972 have a total capacity of 42,474 megawatts. Utilities have planned 40 units to be located at 24 sites, an increase of 38% over the 29 units for 18 power stations in 1971. Units announced in 1971 had a combined capacity of 29,693 Mw. Orders for new units were up 75% as utilities selected suppliers for 35 reactors, compared with 20 for the previous year. As of the end of 1972, there were 29 operable nuclear power generating units in the US as compared with 23 in 1971. 55 new units were under construction, one more than 1971, and 76 reactors were planned, up from 52. Total capacities of units that were operable, under construction, or planned at the close of 1972 was 142,457 Mw as opposed to 107,391 Mw in 1971. [Projections for the contribution to the electric generating capacity by the nuclear sector in the year 2000 range from 20% to 50%, the latter requiring even more rapid construction than evidenced by the above statistics.]

RCA has demonstrated an experimental auto radar system designed to prevent rear-end collisions by tracking cars ahead and sounding a warning when the separation distance becomes unsafe. The transmitter, mounted on the front of the car, is all solid state and uses a transferred electron oscillator as its source. The transmitted signal is in X-band, about 9 GHz with a power output of about

100 milliwatts. The amplitude is constant, but the frequency is sawtooth swept in a 25 MHz range at a 3 KHz rate. The transmitted signal is vertically polarized and its effective beam width is slightly less than 5 degrees.

A significant aspect of the system is the novel passive reflector mounted on the rear of the vehicle ahead. The signal is received by one of two arrays of 128 printed fan dipoles and goes through a non-linear device which converts it to the second harmonic, and the second array radiates that horizontally polarized signal back to the receiver. The receiver, which also has a horizontally polarized antenna, is designed to be highly selective so that it will respond only to the re-radiated second harmonic echo signal, which is in the Ku band — 18 GHz. The cross polarization and filtering in the system achieves well over 100 db isolation.

The difference in frequency between the transmitted and received signals is measured and used to determine the distance between the two vehicles. This information, along with the car's speed, goes through data processing circuits to determine the closing rates, and if this exceeds a pre-determined figure a warning light and buzzer are activated. The experimental system tested by RCA has a range of approximately 100 yards. The limited range, narrow beam-width, and limitation to reception of only the second harmonic permits a driver to change lanes, pass, and turn without receiving any false signals from cars in other lanes. Also, as natural objects such as rocks and

trees do not provide a significant radar echo at the second harmonic, the system is unresponsive to them. If adopted universally, the reflector could be positioned where rear license plates are placed, plastic plates serving as radomes. The active unit could be built into the grill or a front plate could be used as the radome. Eventually, the radar might be integrated into a car to automatically release the throttle and apply the brakes if necessary. Furthermore, emplacement of small special reflectors in stationary hazards could activate the system to prevent collisions should the driver lose control. Able to penetrate smog and bad weather, the system is not visibility limited.

The system employs all solid state devices and has the potential of low power drain, long life, and ruggedness. There is the possibility of mass production of the receiver within five years at a cost to the consumer of between \$50 and \$100 per car. The simplicity of the passive receiver would permit production for under \$10, and, therefore, ready and inexpensive adaptation of older cars.

Not only would the system cut traffic casualties greatly — almost one-fourth of all motor vehicle accidents in the US are rear-end collisions — but it would also permit smoother traffic flow and significantly decreased travel time in congested areas where the number of cars passing a given point can be substantially increased if the constant speed and separation possible with the radar are maintained.

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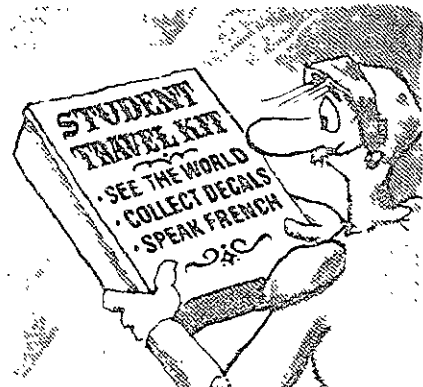
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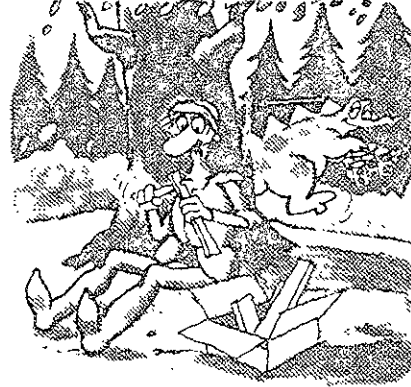
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Congress mulls over shield law:

By Norman D. Sandler

The ninety-third Congress is now considering one of the most important and most badly-needed pieces of legislation to be introduced in recent times, as far as the news media is concerned.

The deliberations in the Judiciary committees of both the House and the Senate are over the right of newsmen to withhold the names of confidential news sources, as well as information obtained from these sources contained in notes, tapes, photographs, and film.

The "shield law," as it has been referred to, would provide newsmen with an immunity against being compelled to testify before federal grand juries, court proceedings, and congressional hearings. The importance of congressional action on this legislation has been demonstrated by the jailing of newsmen over the past year for failure to disclose confidential sources and information before grand juries.

Branzburg

Paul Branzburg, a reporter for the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, did a story in 1970 concerning the narcotics traffic in Louisville, and cited the inefficiency of local law enforcement agencies. During the course of his investigation for the article, Branzburg relied upon confidential sources for information related to the Louisville drug trade.

For his investigative efforts, Branzburg was called before a grand jury to reveal what he had observed and to whom he had spoken during his investigation. He refused to testify, was subsequently charged with contempt, and went to jail.

The Branzburg case went to the US Supreme Court on appeal, and from that 5-4 decision affirming the contempt conviction of the lower court, the necessity for immediate congressional action was born.

In *Branzburg v. Hayes*, 40 USLW 5025(1972), the Court ruled that compelling newsmen to appear and testify before state and federal grand juries does not abridge First Amendment rights to freedom of the press. The First Amendment, according to the majority opinion, does not relieve a reporter of his obligation as a citizen to divulge all knowledge he has of certain criminal activities.

Since the *Branzburg* decision (June 29, 1972), the cases of three other reporters, prosecuted for refusing to testify before grand juries, have come into national prominence.

William Farr, of the *Los Angeles Herald-Examiner*, was sentenced to an indefinite jail term for refusing to give details of how he had obtained privileged information during the trial of Charles Manson, while a press "blackout" had been imposed on the court proceedings by the presiding judge.

New York Times reporter Earl Caldwell, in researching an article for the *Times*, spent time with a number of Black Panthers. He was subpoenaed by a California grand jury which was looking into the Panthers, refused to testify, and was a defendant in a newsmen's rights case taken to the US Supreme Court. Also subpoenaed for Panthers information was Paul Pappas of WTEV in New Bedford, Massachusetts. Pappas, like Caldwell, had researched a story on the Panthers, and like Caldwell, refused to testify. However, there have been no further attempts to prosecute either Caldwell or Pappas since *Branzburg*.

Branzburg, Farr, Caldwell and Pappas have not been the only reporters to be prosecuted due to the lack of a proper shield law. There have been numerous other journalists (including some from college newspapers) who have been sub-

poenaed by the courts or questioned by law enforcement authorities for information.

Current procedure

The Justice Department has denied that the lack of a shield law makes the news media "an investigative arm of the government." Though reporters have been called upon to testify and have been jailed, the government still maintains that current procedures for the protection of newsmen's rights are sufficient, and a shield law is not necessary.

Justice Department officials allege that those "protections" are contained in the "Guidelines for Subpoenas to the News Media," which outlines procedures for federal law enforcement officials when dealing with information withheld by reporters.

The "Guidelines" recommend "negotiations" with the media prior to the issuance of subpoenas. "If negotiations fail," the Guidelines state, "no Justice Department official should request, or make any arrangement for, a subpoena to the press without the express authorization of the Attorney General."

This system of "protection" has obvious shortcomings. To give the power to subpoena newsmen to the Attorney General, as opposed to other members of the Justice Department, is absurd. The Attorney General heads the Department, and is charged with seeing that the investigative responsibilities of Department members are met to the fullest extent. Hence, he is not in a very good position to objectively judge whether the merits of the Department's investigation override the rights of the newsmen involved.

Freedom of information

Thus, legislation is desperately needed; not only to protect the rights of newsmen to avoid grand jury testimony, but to ensure a basic right of the American people — freedom of information. The basic argument before Congress now is not whether reporters should be an elite immune from the law, but rather whether the news media's function of providing a "free flow of information" to the American public is more important than the ability of government to use the press as an independent, investigative agency.

In *Branzburg*, Justice Byron White wrote in the majority opinion that "accepting the fact... that an undeterminable number of informants... will refuse to talk to newsmen if they fear identification by a reporter in an official investigation, we cannot accept the argument that the public interest in possible future news about crime from undisclosed, unverified sources must take precedence over the public interest in pursuing and prosecuting those crimes reported to the press by informants..."

The Court, then, has ruled that the American public has no real constitutional right to a free flow of information, as served by the news media — quite a chilling assertion. The *Branzburg* majority opinion even admitted that "the argument that the flow of news will be diminished by compelling newsmen to aid the grand jury in a criminal investigation is not irrational."

Role of the press

However, there is a basic right to information which is served by the investigative efforts of the news media, for which protection of confidential sources and information is needed.

The case law basis for this right to information stems back to a decision by the Court in *Near v. Minnesota*, 382 US 697(1931). The majority opinion in that case, delivered by Mr. Justice Hughes,

emphasized "the primary need of a vigilant and courageous press," in informing the general public of deceit and corruption in government.

In *New York Times v. United States*, the Pentagon Papers publications case, the Court ruled on the constitutionality of the government's exercise of "prior restraint" in halting publication of the Papers. However, reasons for the decision went into the public's right to information.

Justices William Douglas and Hugo Black, in concurring opinions, cited exposure of the government's suppression of information in voting to allow the *Times* and the *Washington Post* to publish the Papers.

In his concurring opinion, Justice Black wrote "[In the First Amendment] the press was protected so that it could bare the secrets of government and inform the people. Only a free and unrestrained press can effectively expose deception in government. And paramount among the responsibilities of a free press is the duty to prevent any part of the Government from deceiving the people..."

The paramount right of the people to be informed, and the duty of the news media to provide that information, has also led Sen. Sam Ervin (D-NC) to hold hearings into the shield law before his Constitutional Rights subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee. At the same time, Rep. Robert Kastenmeier (D-Wis) is holding hearings into the matter before his Subcommittee Three of the House Judiciary Committee.

Ervin, the Senate's leading constitutional lawyer, explained that "whatever short-term benefits may flow from the Government's reliance upon newsmen for evidence... the long-term threat to the public's right to be informed... is too great a risk to take."

Reliance upon sources

In serving the public's need to know, newsmen rely more heavily upon confidential sources than most people realize. In their day-to-day news gatherings, as many as 50% rely upon confidential or unattributable sources for news, according to a survey taken by a group at the University of Michigan.

Though nowhere near all of these contacts have information related to criminal activities, the potential for abuse of the Justice Department's Guidelines by law enforcement authorities is increased considerably under present conditions — without adequate shield legislation.

Commenting on the necessity for a shield law, Walter Cronkite of CBS was quoted as saying, "The material that I obtain in privacy and on a confidential basis is given to me on that basis because my news sources have learned to trust me and can effectively confide in my without fear of exposure... I certainly could not work effectively if I had to say to each person with whom I talked that any information he gave me might be used against him..."

Even news writers at *The Tech* depend a great deal upon "contacts" and either confidential or unattributable sources for news information. Few of these sources, whether in Cambridge, Boston, Washington, or New York, relate information concerning criminal activities. However, when an event such as last year's ROTC occupation occurs, there is always the possibility that the prosecution will turn to reporters for evidence.

When a situation such as that is anticipated, there is a general rule set down that the photo and news files belong to *The Tech*, and that they are not to be

turned over to anyone else, including law enforcement officials. However, if a subpoena is issued under the present law, it is the reporter who must decide in the end whether to turn over notes or give testimony — after all, it's his name on the subpoena.

Testifying on the relation of news gathering to public information, Guy Ryan, President of the honorary journalism fraternity Sigma Delta Chi, told the Kastenmeier subcommittee, "When a door is slammed in a reporter's face, the door is actually being slammed in the face of the public."

Qualified or absolute?

The need for shield legislation has been acknowledged by many members of Congress, and it now appears that chances are good for the passage of a shield law. However, with that indication only half the battle is won.

There is still the question of what type of privilege newsmen should be afforded. There are two types of bills pending before both houses of Congress — those establishing an "absolute" privilege and those favoring "qualified" protection for newsmen and their sources.

The absolute shield law would give newsmen complete immunity from being subpoenaed for grand jury or federal court testimony. On the other hand, the qualified shield gives newsmen immunity except in certain delineated instances. Most of the bills creating a qualified privilege define those extenuating circumstances as libel cases, in which newsmen would be compelled to reveal sources of information claimed to be libelous as a defense; and cases in which there is a "compelling and overriding national interest" in the confidential information. Other bills add criminal cases to the list of exceptions to immunity.

In the House, Rep. Charles Whalen (R-Ohio) has introduced a bill providing for a qualified shield. The Whalen bill has been the most popular among proponents of the qualified shield, and allows for immunity except in libel cases, cases where the news source may be linked to criminal activity, cases where the information known to the newsmen could not be obtained by some alternative means, and cases of "compelling and overriding national interest."

Another piece of legislation has been introduced to both houses jointly by Sen.

(Please turn to page 5)

Continuous News Service

The Tech

Since 1881

Vol. XCIII, No. 6

February 27, 1973

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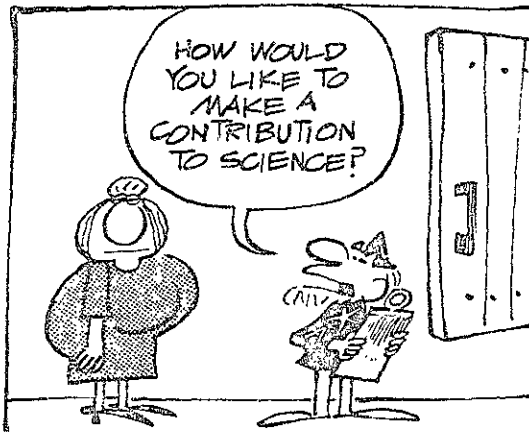
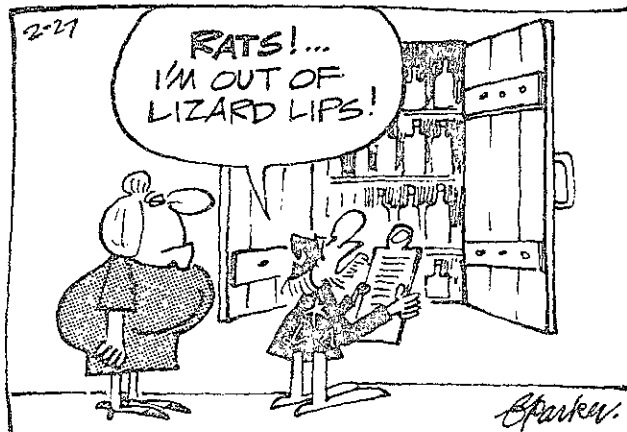
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THE WIZARD OF ID



© 1973 BY NORMAN D. SANDLER

Wizard of Id appears daily and Sunday in the Boston Globe

Letters to *The Tech*

UA ELECTIONS

You must present petitions signed by 10% of the group involved (100 signatures for class officers, 400 for UA officers) to the UA office by 5:00 PM, Wednesday, March 14. To pick up forms or for general information Call Els in the UA office at X 3-2696 or come by Room 401 in the Student Center.

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Med schools offer P/F problem

(Continued from page 1)

class grades." However, he said there are "indications that medical schools would like more information on freshman courses." "A lot of people," he added, "take important courses in their freshman year."

"Any student taking a pass-fail course," Gould said, "is entitled to a meaningful appraisal." He denied, however, that this meant "he's got to get a grade." So far, he said, the Pre-Professional Advising Committee "hasn't gotten any flack on why people have no grades," although Gould noted that a few schools ask for "a statement." Admittedly, the "most terse" sort of statement is a grade, and "that's what they'd like best," Gould said. But he indicated that a terse statement could be other than a letter grade.

Raising the question of whether this policy had any deleterious effects on Pass-Fail, Gould asserted "we're not doing anything contrary to pass-fail." Not to give students a meaningful evaluation of their work, he said, would be a "subterfuge."

Embarking on the caveat, which he several times repeated, that "there is no uniform situation" in medical school admissions, Gould set out the general conditions of medical school applications and admissions for *The Tech*.

This year, he explained, there will be "40,000 applicants for 14,000 openings" in medical schools. Since most applicants contact a number of schools, often as many as ten or fifteen, this means that "close to half a million" applications are actually filed with the nation's 140 medical schools.

Only statistics?

Asked about reports that many MIT students get into only one medical school, Gould admitted that this was a problem, but pointed out that it was one also shared by Harvard. Part of the problem, he explained, stems from the fact that once a student is admitted to his preferred school, he withdraws from the others — the statistics simply show that he was admitted at only one school, however. But Gould also said there are "students who really get into only one school." There are "many factors" and "no uniformity" in the selection process, he said. And while some people get into only one school, there are "certain people who are accepted to a number of schools." His only explanation is that there is "something about them" which makes them attractive to medical schools.

Although "a lot of those 40,000 do not have a chance" of being admitted to medical school, Gould said, a "tremen-

dous number are academically qualified." In fact, he asserted that currently medical school applicants are better qualified than ever. "The quality is terrific."

From private conversations with medical school admissions officers, Gould said, he has learned that "a lot of the things they tell students don't make any difference," are guidelines in the initial screening process. While some schools "probably look at all applicants" from certain schools, Gould explained that an initial screening is carried out by clerical workers. "I know they have grade-point cut-offs," Gould stated. In some instances, he added, scores from the MCATS (Medical College Admission Tests) may be all that are examined. "Whatever figures are available are looked at," Gould explained.

Past this point, more detailed information, including letters of reference and interview results, begin to play a role in the process.

The more, the better

"There isn't any question but that the more data you have, particularly if it's good, the better chance you have," Gould continued. For those applicants who have less data, "subjective factors play a greater role." In reference to Pass-Fail, he noted, "The absence of these grades doesn't necessarily damage a

guy, particularly if he's taken advanced subjects." At MIT, he noted, most pre-meds take a lot of biology; it's in mathematics, physics and chemistry, fields in which pre-med requirements can be, and often are, completed in the freshman year, in which difficulties arise.

Commenting on suggestions that students be encouraged to defer their pre-med requirements until their second year, Gould rejected such proposals, saying "We're trying to give an education." MIT's strength, he said, "is that it gives a real solid preparation for medicine." (Gould underlined the importance of a scientific background,

explaining that over the years since he was an undergraduate, the emphasis had shifted from humanities to science in pre-med requirements.)

An advantage of Pass-Fail, Gould suggested, is that it allows a student who had "almost all A's" but "had a shock in coming here" to "forget about" his first year grades. He also noted that as far as he knew, pass-fail grades do not enter into the calculations of a student's cum for screening purposes. "Most medical schools don't convert N's to grades," he said.

"I think there's a paranoid feeling about this medical school business all over the country," Gould said. "It's too bad."

Police Blotter

Police Blotter is a compilation prepared by Campus Patrol to report crimes occurring in the MIT community.

2/15/73

Report of a break into Pritchett Lounge. Coin boxes of pinball machines entered through use of bolt cutter and pry bar.

11:45 am, report of an attempted larceny of a motor vehicle in progress on Mem drive near Sloan. Campus patrolman in area. Arrested suspect who had gained entry into vehicle. Suspect appeared to be under the influence of drugs and was in possession of suspected unlawful substance and syringe.

2/16/73

Unarmed robbery: complainant reports he was walking on Windsor Street in Cambridge near Main St. Six males ages 15 to 20 forced him against the wall and removed his wallet which contained \$25. It was found the next day in building 9.

2/17/73

Larceny of a wallet from an unlocked locker in Dupont.

Attempted larceny of a motor vehicle from East Garage during the night: vent window-pane pried open, ignition switch tampered with.

2/18/73

Larceny of a wallet from Baker House. Complainant placed wallet on chair while playing table tennis. Observed two suspects sitting next to his wallet. Suspects grabbed wallet and ran from area. Wallet later recovered near Ashdown.

Based on description of suspect in Baker House wallet theft, CP observed suspect in building 8. During ensuing struggle one suspect pulled free of his jacket and fled. The abandoned jacket contained a fully loaded Colt automatic pistol with a round in the chamber, also a knife and some identification cards of an out of state resident.

Armed robbery while hitchhiking. Student reports that he was hitchhiking at Mass. Ave. and Beacon in Boston. He was picked up by three males in a blue four-door sedan. Student was immediately robbed at knife

point. Operator turned off Mass. Ave. and ejected passenger in vicinity of Walker Memorial. Complainant transported to Boston PD by CP. Boston PD investigating. Vehicle used was reported stolen in Somerville. Later, same date, complainant reported another observation of same vehicle in Kenmore Square, picking up another hitch-hiker.

2/19/73

Complaints from East Campus students unable to use Walker Gym due to intruders. Patrol ejected six juveniles causing problem. Some property damage observed in area.

Unarmed robbery in Tech Square area at 6:30 pm. Two East Campus students returning to MIT via Main Street were approached by six males who confronted them and demanded their wallets, removed cash, then returned wallets. Suspects fled on foot into nearby housing area. Cambridge PD investigating.

2/20/73

10 pm, female student sleeping in Margaret Cheney room (building 3) reports unauthorized entry by male subject using a key. When she confronted him, he threw her aside roughly and ran off. Description of subject supplied to Patrol.

2/21/73

Armed robbery at 7:30 pm. Complainant stated while cutting through parking lot, at corner of Mass Ave. and Vassar, he was grabbed from behind. Four males in group, a knife was held to his throat as they demanded his wallet. Student offered no resistance. The wallet was returned, then one of the assailants kicked the student in the stomach as the group fled down the railroad tracks. Student was transported to infirmary for treatment of minor injury. Cambridge PD and CP conferred on increased patrol in this area. Same group active between Kendall and Central Squares for more than a week.

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A MESSAGE TO M.I.T. STUDENTS

About NOMINATIONS for the COOP BOARD of DIRECTORS

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Names should be presented at the Manager's office of the **TECH COOP** or General Manager's office of the Harvard Square Store no later than March 5, 1973.

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SPORTS

Basketball team tips Bates

By Fred Hutchison

The MIT varsity basketball team behind the scoring efforts of Cam Lange '76 and Alan Epstein '75 defeated Bates last Friday 55-51.

The first half started slowly as both teams shot poorly from the field and were plagued by numerous turnovers. Lange scored all of his 15 points in the first stanza, while managing to pull down seven defensive rebounds, but captain Jerry Hudson '73 had a bad night as he shot only two for twelve from the floor.

The second half began much like the first, as both teams were slow getting started. Hudson, who had picked up two personal fouls in the first half, was tagged for his third and fourth early in the second. Epstein, who scored ten points in the last half of the game, Peter Jackson '76 and Thad Stanley '73 led the MIT offensive attack, but the contest remained a toss up until the final minutes of play.

Bates, utilizing an offense which took advantage of their fast forward Mike Edwards, managed to pull ahead 51-47, but Bates suddenly turned cold, as Edwards and forward Dan Glenn each missed clutch foul shots.

With three and a half minutes left in the period, MIT brought

the ball down court and proceeded to set up their offense. The ball was fed to Jackson who then scored on a ten foot turnaround jumpshot from the baseline to make the score 51-49. Bates inbounced, set up their offensive positions, and missed an easy jumpshot. Lange rebounded the ball and passed it to Epstein, who was fouled in the backcourt by Edwards with a minute and a half left to play.

Epstein sunk both shots to tie the score 51 all.

MIT regained possession of the ball with 58 seconds remaining in the game, brought the ball down the court, and Epstein hit on a 15 foot jumper from the baseline to put MIT out in front to stay 53-51. Stanley iced the contest as he hit two clutch free throws with ten seconds left. The final score: MIT 55, Bates 51.



IM basketball quarter-finals were played last Saturday and Sunday. In the first game on Saturday, BSU defeated ME Graduates. In the second contest, Ashdown beat Economics. The action on Sunday saw PLP edge DU, 50-44, and Chem E defeat DTD 40-39.

Photo by Dave Green

Pistol record 10-1 with one match left

The Varsity Pistol team continued its excellent season by defeating Villanova and U Penn Saturday.

The team's ten wins and one loss represent the best record of all varsity sports. The one loss of the season was versus the Air Force Academy, by eight points, 3194 to 3186. MIT regained its momentum the following Saturday by defeating league leading West Point, 3208 to 3151. It is the second time in 59 years, and the second in the past three, that West Point has been defeated by MIT. MIT is now tied for first place with West Point and Annapolis. The Navy match is coming up this Saturday.

MIT also fields two teams in

the Greater Boston Pistol League, a league comprised of 34 teams, the largest in America. The varsity has won "A" division, undefeated, while the JV remain to finish a perfect season in the "C" division.

The team is entirely a product of Coach Thomas McLenan's physed course. Having lost All-American and Collegiate Champion John Good to the cold cruel world, the team is now comprised by Merrick Leler '74, Ted Reugsegger '72, Karl Seeler '75, John Stetkar '73, and Scott Munroe '75. Leler, now leading the team, unofficially tied the National Record for Standard Pistol Saturday.



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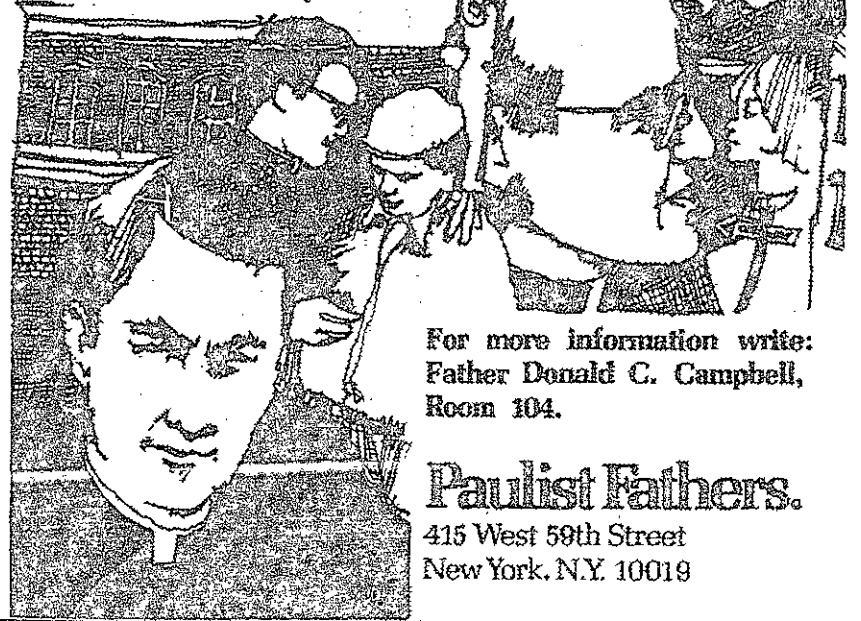
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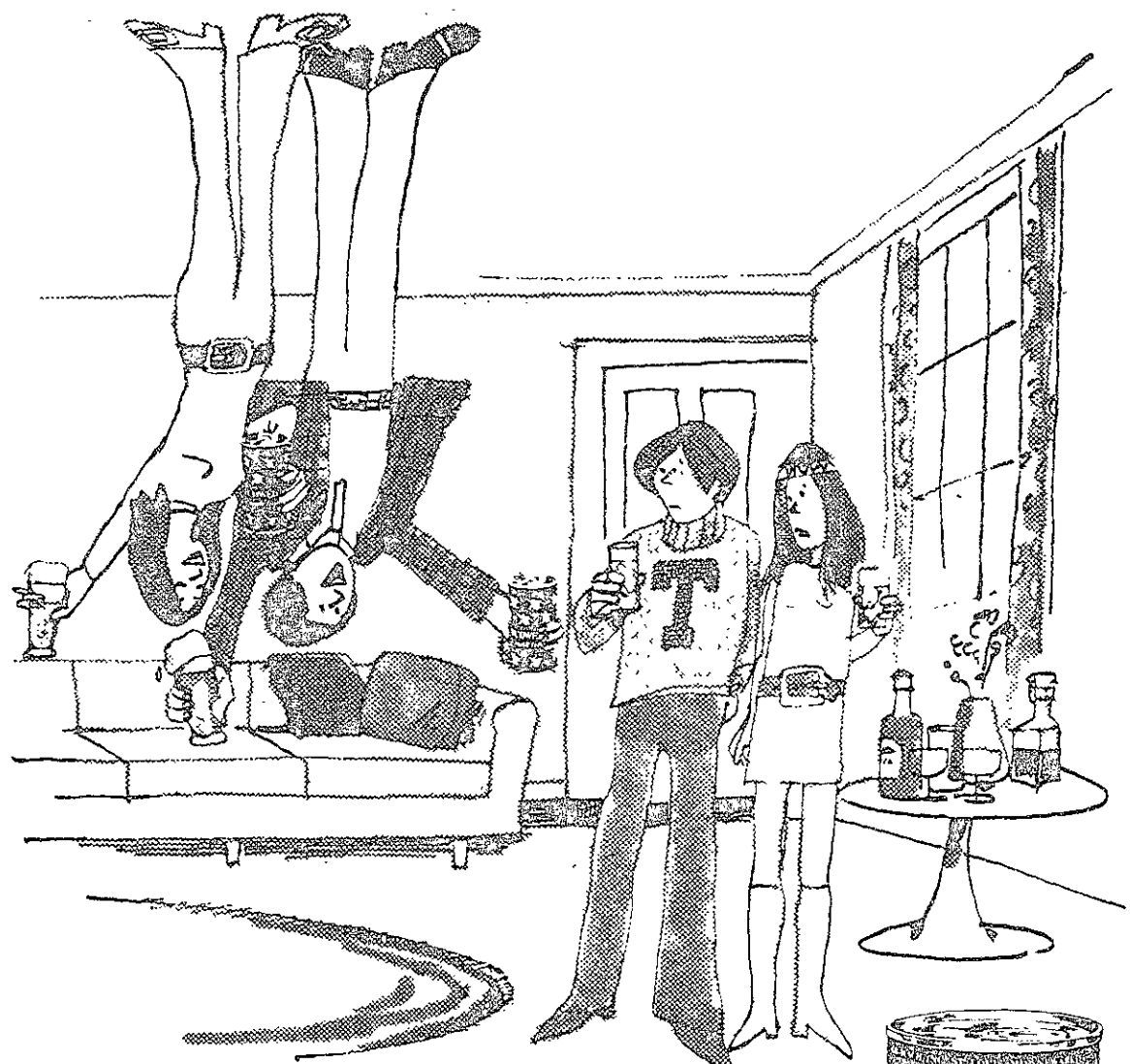
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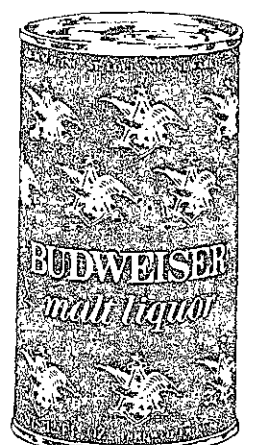
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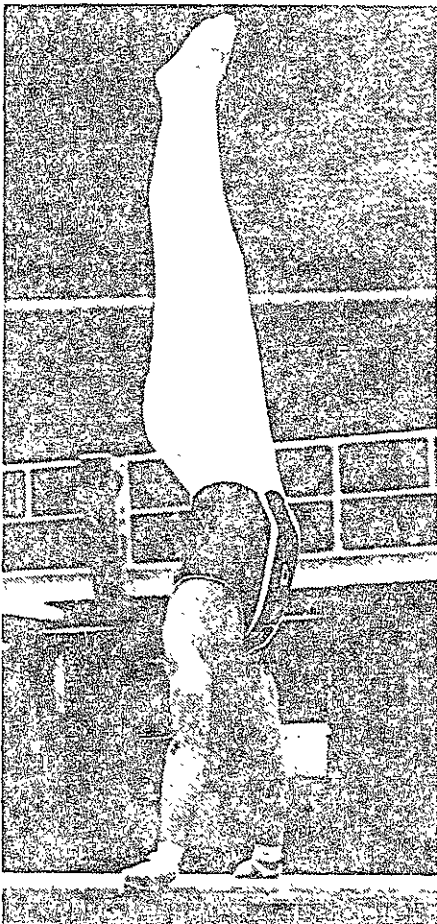


Dave Millman '72 displays his excellent form on the rings. Millman, Jarvis Middleton '74, and Larry Bell '74 combined for 23.15 points in the event, but MIT's varsity gymnasts went down to defeat 140.65 — 127.15.

Photos by Fred Hutchison

Gymnasts beaten by UNH

The MIT gymnastics team finished its dual meet season on Saturday with a 140.65 to 127.15 loss to New Hampshire. It has to be rated a good performance for the gymnasts,



Larry Bell '74, MIT's all around, scored 7.65 on the parallel bars against UNH to net third place in the event. Bell also scored 7.9 on floor exercises.

who just did not stand a chance against the powerful visitors. MIT was able to pull out two seconds and a third, while UNH won every event, both individually, and as a team.

The rings continued to be the Tech gymnasts' best event. Jarvis Middleton '74 scored an 8.2 to take one of the MIT second places, leading Dave Millman '72 and Larry Bell '74 to a combined 23.15, only .15 behind UNH.

The high bar event was the second best for MIT, as they lost by only .55. Neil Davies '74 scored 7.85 for second, while John Austin '74, Scott Foster '75 and Bell scored 7.4, 7.3, and 7.25 for fourth through sixth places.

The pommel horse produced a somewhat close battle for first. A UNH horseman took first with 7.1. Captain Paul Bayer '73 was second with 7.05, while Dennis Dubro '73 scored 7.0 for third. UNH gymnasts followed with scores of 6.95, 6.85, and 6.85. It was the first time in their four years at MIT that Dubro and Bayer both scored seven in the same meet. The other third place earned by a Tech gymnast in the meet was on parallel bars, where Bell's fine performance earned him 7.65.

One event that produced encouraging results which were not well reflected in the score was floor exercise. One of the

weakest spots all year, much effort and concentration has been put into improving the floor exercise routines all year. Bell's 7.9 along with junior Bob Barrett's 7.7 and Austin's 5.4 combined for 21.0, their highest total of the season. Unfortunately, they were outclassed by UNH's four scores in the eights. And as always, the vaulters did about as well as could be expected with 23.3.

Looking back, the dual meet season has been pretty tough for the Tech gymnasts. The team had high expectations at the end of last year of being a better team, in the same league with teams like UNH, instead of 13 points behind.

The losses from last year's graduation were worse than expected and injuries have plagued the team. Most important, of course, is the fact that those that have been competing and not injured just have not improved as much as they had hoped. In the meets the team was demoralized by having tougher judges than it was accustomed to, and so lower scores.

PLAYOFFS

IM Hockey Championship game tonight at 9:05. LCA 'A' vs. Graduate/NRSA. Both teams are tied at 4-1-2.

Technology and Culture Seminar
Images of Man Series



Joyful Technology and the Polis



Professor John O'Neill, Sociology, York U., Toronto

Respondents: Kurt H. Wolff, Sociology, Brandeis
Carl Oglesby, Humanities, MIT



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5:15 PM in Room 9-150

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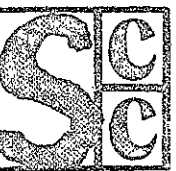
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